

STATE SECRETS CALL FOR LESS SPY WORK NOW

No Nation Today Has Secret
Defenses That Are Not
As Open Book to All
Others

ONLY FEW EMPLOY
SPIES NOWADAYS

United States Has Annual
Fund of Only \$90,000
That May Be Spent
Secretly

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Diplomats in the service of the United States, attaches of the state department and senators are discussing the recent hearing by the house committee which has been investigating the state department with particular reference to the payment of money to artist Rosenthal, who painted the portrait of former Secretary Day, now associate supreme court justice.

The question is asked whether it is the proper procedure for congress to investigate expenditures made by the state department, which in some instances might lay bare confidential facts which it would not be advisable to have known. Heretofore, matters of this kind have been held confidential, but recently publicity has been given to state matters that should have been held in secrecy, according to some.

The sum placed at the disposal of the state department which does not have to be publicly accounted for is \$90,000 annually, a small figure, it is said, compared with the sums expended by other nations for secret governmental services. This money, thousands of dollars, it is said, would not be a drop in the bucket alongside of the great sum expended by the government of Great Britain for confidential information of various kinds.

Old Methods Going Out.

In discussing the matters here, a prominent diplomat said that the secret diplomatic services of most countries are really less important than commonly supposed. Japan, Russia and Germany still adhere in a measure to medieval methods of diplomacy. They use secret agents, spies and all sort of antiquated paraphernalia to a considerable extent. Turkey used to do it under the regime of Abdul Hamid. It is supposed that much less of that sort of thing is done nowadays in Turkey because the government has become constitutional, and it is neither easy nor necessary to maintain so much secrecy.

When the government is merely the personal autocracy of an absolute sovereign, the sovereign is very likely to have a good deal of intrigue to deal with. No government, however, is so personal, so unhampered by public opinion as a few centuries ago. It is even now doubted whether Russia would ever again conduct a big war without being backed at home.

How, then, do secrets of diplomacy of importance to command any considerable part of any nation's diplomatic resources or attention, yet secrets of armies and navies, of new inventions and processes of air and water navigation, of explosives and armaments, are more important than anything in their line possibly could be in older days.

Information carried by secret service men stationed by their nations in various parts of the world convey to their respective governments warlike developments and improvements that are constantly occurring, so that today one nation is as well prepared in methods of defense as any other nation.

"Secrets" Well Known.

The development of coast defenses of one nation and the locations and armament of those defenses are known to other nations. From the fortifications of Gibraltar, England's great defense of the nation, to India, is like an open book to the various nations of the earth, though ostensibly it is a mysterious fortification, the plans, armament and equipment of which are supposedly known only to the English war office.

From the beginning, however, this government has been more open-faced than other nations. It has regarded secrecy as a good deal of importance. Nations succeed in keeping important secrets long, and the attempt to keep them secret only puts spying at a premium, so "Uncle Sam" years ago, made it a rule that as to naval matters, all inquiring foreign agents should be treated alike. Generally, information concerning vessels, fortifications and coast defenses are readily given to all who desire such information and when inquiries are made at the navy or the war department.

Japan, a nation that has made wonderful progress in every way in the past twenty-five years, follows closely the old world powers in secret diplomacy. A story that is told among diplomats concerning inquiries

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WIRE TRUST CHARGED WITH BIG CONSPIRACY

Heads of Subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation Indicted By Federal Grand Jury—Pooled Their Interests to Restrain Trade

PUT IN PRISON TO FULFILL THEIR PROMISES

NEW YORK, June 29.—Nine indictments charging restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here this afternoon against many associations and a long list of individuals comprising the so-called Wire Trust, affiliated with the steel trust.

Prominent among the defendants are Herbert L. Saterlee, son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan; William P. Palmer, president of the American Steel and Wire company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel and Wire company, and Frank J. Gould of New York, president of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works company.

A "Trade Agreement" District Attorney Wise said, "is a trade agreement in restraint of trade. The government does not seek to establish a physical or financial merger of the properties or interests indicated, but a series of pools to maintain prices and apportion territory in eliminating competition."

Will Deal Vigorously. "The suit appears as further effort of the government to deal vigorously with restrictive trade agreements. There is no indication that evidence gathered by the bureau of corporations in the investigation of the steel

CUMMINS ON RECIPROCITY

Takes Up Time of Senate Denouncing Measure—Warns Republicans of Danger in Pact

REVENGE BY FARMERS SURE

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Cummins continued his argument against the Canadian reciprocity bill in the senate today, but did not conclude. He attacked the measure from the standpoint not only of its alleged injustice and political expediency, but on the ground that it was not properly drawn as a tariff law. In the case of the senate, many members questioned the interpretation thus put on the bill as sent to congress by the president. Senator Cummins said the passage of the bill would be followed by a storm of disapproval against which the republican party could not stand. He said it would be followed by the agricultural interests that congress has determined that they are not entitled to the same consideration that is given to other producers.

Blow at the Farmer. This statement, explained in detail by the Iowa senator, drew the ire of the farmers, many members questioning the interpretation thus put on the bill as sent to congress by the president. Senator Cummins said the passage of the bill would be followed by a storm of disapproval against which the republican party could not stand. He said it would be followed by the agricultural interests that congress has determined that they are not entitled to the same consideration that is given to other producers.

CONSUL GENERAL IS CRAFTER; DISMISSED

House Committee Asks That He Be Tried for Day Portrait Affair

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A recommendation for the dismissal from the government service of W. H. Michael, American consul general at Calcutta and former chief clerk of the state department, and Thomas Morrison, present disbursing clerk, for their connection with the day portrait, was reported to the house committee on expenditures in the state department today by the sub-committee which is conducting an investigation of the department.

The sub-committee said it had not completed its labors, but reported in the case of Michael and Morrison, in the hope that their services would be dispensed with immediately.

FAMOUS ARTIST DIES.

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Paul de Longpre, the famous painter of flowers, whose residence at Hollywood is one of the show places of southern California, died tonight. He was born at Lyons, France in 1855.

CUSTOMS MEN INVOLVED IN BIG SCANDAL

William Loeb, Jr., Begins Probe of Sensational Smuggling Cases Involving Officers

PROMINENT NAMES ARE MENTIONED IN CASE

Jewels Said to Be Worth \$300,000 Smuggled; Robbery Leads to Revelations in Case

NEW YORK, June 29.—William Loeb, Jr., collector of customs, today began an investigation through which he hopes to learn what complicity, if any, certain customs men had in the smuggling of the jewels of Mrs. Helen D. Jenkins through this port in the spring of 1909.

District Attorney Wise is now making an investigation of the matter. The jewels are said to be worth \$300,000. The names of Nathan Allen, a leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., and John R. Collins, a coal merchant of Nashville, Tenn., are mentioned here in one story told in connection with the alleged smuggling of the jewels. A New York banker and broker is mentioned in the same story.

Mrs. Jenkins asserts that the jewelry was given her by a western millionaire, who, she alleges, knew it had been smuggled. It was upon her information that the case was laid before the customs authorities in this city.

Jewel Theft Story Told. The inside story of the theft and recovery of the Jenkins diamonds, now once more in the lime light in an alleged smuggling case involving three reputed admirers of Mrs. Helen D. Jenkins, was told yesterday by a Chicago detective. William J. Sutherland, vice president of the Mooney & Boland Detective agency—the man who played the leading role in the long chase that followed the disappearance of the jewels from the Hotel Lorraine in New York—was the man who told of the events that led up to the arrest of Charles Rosenthal and two others in the Saratoga hotel here last year.

Rosenthal confessed to Sutherland that he had planned the robbery after seeing, as he stood penitential at the entrance to the New York hotel, the bejeweled Mrs. Jenkins.

Enlists Ex-Convicts. He interested two others, like himself ex-convicts, in the project. The trio gained access to the Jenkins apartment with skeleton keys and took the diamonds from a trunk.

A safe deposit box in Philadelphia was the first resting place of the loot, which later was stored in a similar manner in Chicago, when negotiations for the sale of the stolen jewels were opened with a Chicago jeweler.

At this point Sutherland became aware of the identity of his quarry, located the three men at the Saratoga. When they were arrested jewelry valued at \$48,000 was recovered. The setting of pieces of jewelry that had been disposed of previously led expert to believe that the total value of the stolen property was close to \$50,000. The three thieves were released, Mrs. Jenkins declining to prosecute.

MORE EVIDENCE GIVEN OF WOMAN'S BRUTALITY

CHICAGO, Cal., June 29.—More evidence concerning the brutality that caused the death of 13-year-old Helen Kumbell has come to the police from the lips of a younger sister of the dead girl. This child told the officers that while Helen was in the suffering attic where her lifeless body was found, her cries of pain were heard by the sister, who pleaded with her stepmother, Mrs. Emma Kumbell, to be allowed to go and comfort the sufferer. These pleas, according to the child, were rebuffed and the woman made her go to bed. In the late hours of the night Mrs. Kumbell awakened the girl and her brother and told them that Helen was dead.

sence of her parents in California, leaving the home of a Mrs. Wheeler, in whose care she had been left, of her own free will and with the permission of her mother. "The father is her guardian," interrupted Prosecutor Burnham, and he was upheld by the court. Burnham, answering Cantwell, quoted from See's book in which Mildred is called "the light of all; the sweetness of the sweetness of all" and other endearing names.

HENWOOD IS GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

ABE RUEF TO AMUSE
CONVICTS WITH A FARCE

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 29.—A farce by Abraham Ruef, a prisoner under a fourteen years' sentence for bribery, is the main feature of the program for this year's annual Fourth of July celebration at San Quentin penitentiary, according to announcement made tonight by Warden John E. Hoyle. It was announced also that Ruef

ROOSEVELT IS SCORED AGAIN

Receiver Earle Bitterly Arraigns Ex-President for Hiding Out During Sugar Trust Case

REFUSED TO DEBATE CASE

WASHINGTON, June 29.—George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia renewed his attack on former President Roosevelt before the house sugar trust investigating committee today. He was especially denunciatory of Mr. Roosevelt's alleged failure to institute criminal prosecution of the American Sugar Refining company officials after the Pennsylvania sugar refinery deal was exposed in 1906.

Mr. Earle spoke with such emphasis that he offered to apologize to the committee thought Roosevelt's inaction was not reprehensible.

Teddy Declines. Mr. Earle said he had offered to debate the issue with Roosevelt in New York last fall, but the latter declined the opportunity to "overwhelm" him. He said he approached Mr. Roosevelt with the feeling that he was "the greatest man in the universe." Now, however, he wanted, he said, to submit the case to the people of Kansas, "who still think of the former chief executive as he once did."

Has a Defender. This aroused Representative Madison of Kansas, who said he still believed in the integrity of Roosevelt. Mr. Segal of the former Pennsylvania oil company told the committee that he needed money at the time, 1902, and 60 days before the deal whereby he turned over the stock of the Pennsylvania company to Gustave Kissell, he had borrowed \$250,000 from Kissell in New York.

Tells of the Deal. "Five or six days before this money was due, said Mr. Segal, Kissell's secretary asked me by telephone from New York when I was coming there. He told me the money was about due. I went to New York and met Kissell. I told him that I came to pay him and told him of my trouble in getting money for the sugar refinery."

"Kissell asked me how much I needed. I said about \$500,000 or \$600,000. 'Could not you use more?' he asked me. A million and a quarter then was suggested as a loan, and he asked me who had control of the sugar refinery. 'I just happened to have in an envelope in my pocket showing that I controlled the stock in the company. I told him I had it right with me.'

"Might Fight Him. He asked how long I wanted the money. When I said six months he said I could not have the money for so short a time, but that he would loan it for two years. We finally agreed on one year. The next morning he told me that the refinery being a new one, the American Sugar Refining company might fight me if I started it and reduce the value of the stock, and made me sign a contract not to run a factory during the life of the loan before he would agree to give me the money."

Agreed to the Deal. "I agreed to that. Then my lawyer, Thomas H. Harned, went with Kissell to his office to sign the papers. I was told to await their return. In 15 minutes they came back and my attorney said to me, 'I want you to know that Kissell took me to the office of John E. Parsons and that he is the attorney for the American Sugar Refining company.' Kissell explained that Parsons was interested in a dozen different concerns and assured me that the collateral I turned over would remain in his private safe until I took it out; that nobody else would get hold of it."

Got \$1,250,000. "I said that I was all right and we made the contract that was executed whereby I got \$1,250,000. Kissell immediately reorganized the board and adopted resolutions to keep the refinery closed, the witness said. Several

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SENTENCE HELD TO ALLOW HIM APPEAL MOTION

Slayer of Von Phul and Copeland Convicted of Crime Growing Out of Jealous Rage

MRS. SPRINGER STAR WITNESS IN THE TRIAL

Judy Concludes That Society Woman's Relations With Slayer Were Responsible, as State Held

DENVER, June 29.—Harold Frank Henwood, slayer of George E. Copeland and Victor, Colo., a well known man, who was shot accidentally by Henwood when the latter fired upon and killed Sylvester L. Von Phul, the amateur balloonist of St. Louis, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The penalty is from 10 years to life in the penitentiary.

New Trial to Be Asked.

District Judge Greeley W. Whitford, however, granted a ten days' stay of execution to permit the defendant's counsel an opportunity to file a motion for the new trial. Henwood maintained his calm demeanor when the verdict was announced.

"I am disappointed, of course," he said to a group of newspaper men, "but I am sure that if a second trial is granted me I will ultimately regain my freedom."

Crime in a Bar Room.

On May 24 in the bar room of the Brown Palace hotel, Sylvester L. Von Phul knocked down Henwood and as the latter arose from the floor, he drew a revolver and fired five shots at Von Phul. Three of them struck the mark and the other two went wild. One hit Geo. E. Copeland and the other struck John Atkinson of Colorado Springs. Von Phul and Copeland died, but Atkinson recovered.

Pleaded Self-Defense.

The state elected to try Henwood for killing Copeland. The information charged wilful, deliberate murder and the plea of self-defense was self-defense based on previous quarrels between Von Phul and himself.

When arrested Henwood told the chief of police and reporters that the trouble was over chorus girls. It developed, however, that Henwood had been trying to compel Von Phul to return letters written to Von Phul by Mrs. John W. Springer, a society matron and wife of a prominent Denver banker.

Divorce Case Follows.

Mrs. Springer was a witness in the case and her presence in the courtroom added much to public interest. The prosecution put witnesses on the stand to show alleged relations between Mrs. Springer and Henwood and its contention was that Henwood was jealous of Von Phul and fearing that he was about to be supplanted in Mrs. Springer's affections resolved to kill Von Phul. Since the shooting of Von Phul and Copeland, Mrs. Springer has been sued for divorce and the hearing has been set for next month.

DECLARES HARVARD IS NOT FOR RICH ALONE

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—New York City was chosen as the next convention city by the Associated Harvard clubs in session here. That Harvard university has been called a "rich man's college" was regretted by President Lowell in his address. "Harvard is not run for a rich man's college," recently said President Lowell. "I speak with authority when I say this, for I know the leaders in the various classes in the college and university."

grow out of the investigation of Lorimer was forthcoming during the examination of Hines.

Mr. Hines contradicted many statements of previous witnesses and the situation aroused Senator Kenyon of Iowa. "Now there ought to be some prosecutions for perjury right here," he exclaimed.

He did not indicate whom he would have indicted, but his remark created a profound impression.

Perjury Charged. Intimation that a prosecution of